

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL AND
BAT SURVEY REPORT

BARN AT NORTH STREET, MERE, WILTSHIRE

By

stark ecology^{ltd}

DECEMBER 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Stark Ecology Ltd was asked by Baxter Green Architects to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of a barn and land at North Street, Mere. The site is proposed for residential development with the barn converted to a dwelling, a new dwelling built on part of the site and a small garden created for an existing dwelling within the red line site boundary to which no work is proposed.

The site is located at OS Grid Reference SU035702, in the village of Mere in the south of Wiltshire. It is immediately surrounded by urban development but in the wider countryside Mere is surrounded by mixed farmland with good hedgerow and woodland connectivity.



Fig 1: The barn at North Street is in an urban area in Mere.

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was carried out by Georgie Starkie BSc (Hons) MSc MRSB (Natural England Class 2 Bat Licence Number 2015-13123-CLS-CLS) on 20th June 2025, when the weather was overcast but dry with a light wind. The temperature was approximately 21°C.

Evidence of roosting bats was found in the barn and so a full suite of emergence surveys was recommended. The first emergence survey was carried out by Georgie Starkie and Gareth Harris BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM (Natural England Class 3 & 4 bat licence number 2015-11684-CLS-CLS) on 30th July 2025 when the weather clear and dry with a light wind and when the temperature was between 17 and 19°C.

The second emergence survey was carried out by the same surveyors on 20th August 2024 when the weather clear and dry with a light wind and the temperature was between 13 and 18°C.

The third emergence survey was carried out by the same surveyors on 9th September 2025 when the weather was overcast with light, occasional rain showers and the temperature was between 15 and 18°C.

METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was reviewed for records of designated sites within 2km of the survey area and for records of licences granted by Natural England for work affecting European Protected Species within 2km.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

The site was surveyed according to the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal set out by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), in which the habitats present on site are classified and any signs of protected or notable species were also recorded:

Bats: The barn was assessed for its potential to support roosting bats. The habitats on site were assessed for their potential to provide commuting and foraging opportunities for bats.

Badgers: Evidence of badgers was sought, in particular badger setts which can be recognised by their characteristic size and shape, with large spoil heaps outside entrances. Other signs such as latrines (small pits in which badgers deposit their faeces), pathways through vegetation, hairs adhering to vegetation or sett entrances and snuffle holes indicating foraging were also noted.

Great crested newts: The habitats on and surrounding the site were assessed for their suitability to support great crested newts.

Reptiles: The habitats on site were assessed for their suitability to support reptile species.

Nesting birds: The habitats on site were assessed for their suitability to support nesting birds.

Emergence Surveys

Emergence surveys were carried out from 15 minutes before sunset until 90 minutes after sunset on 30th July, 20th August and 9th September 2025. EM Touch Pro and Elekon Batscanner detectors were used to confirm the species observed and one Nightfox Whisker (with infra-red capabilities) and one PixFra Arc thermal camera were used to aid visual assessment of bat activity associated with the barn. Bat activity in the surrounding area was also noted.

Biodiversity Net Gain

This application requires a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statutory Metric, which is submitted as a separate document.

Limitations

Surveys provide a brief snapshot of the site at the time the work was carried out and while every step is taken to ensure that the results of the survey are accurate, features of ecological value can change and therefore this report is only valid for 12 months.

RESULTS

Desk Study

Habitats

There are no Special Protection Areas (SPA) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within 2km of North Street. Approximately 650m to the northeast Whitesheet Hill Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an extensive area of botanically rich chalk grassland on predominantly west facing slopes of Middle Chalk. Due to the distance between the site and this SSSI, as well as the urban development between them, this site is considered no further in this report.

A second SSSI was identified c.950m to the southwest (Dead Maid Quarry SSSI), but this is designated for geological reasons and so is considered no further in this report.

Species

Two licences have been granted by Natural England for work affecting European Protected Species within 2km of the site:

- In 2018, at a site which is c.1km to the southeast, a licence was granted for work resulting in damage and destruction of a great crested newt *Triturus cristata* breeding and resting place.
- In 2020, at a site which is c.2km to the southeast, a licence was granted for work resulting in the destruction of a soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* resting place.

Habitats

The habitats present within the site are:

- Vegetated garden;
- Hard standing; and
- Building.

Vegetated Garden

The northern part of the site is a garden which comprises ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, false oat grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and dock *Rumex obtusifolius* with some scattered bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.



Fig 2: The northern part of the site is a vegetated garden

This photo taken facing north on 20th June 2025.

This part of the site also includes a small area of yew *Taxus baccata* planting.



Fig 3: A small area of yew planting.

This photo taken facing south on 20th June 2025.

Hard Standing

The barn is immediately surrounded by hard standing which is used for parking.

Building

The barn is 1.5 storeys and has stone walls. The roof is unlined corrugated metal, part of which was missing at the time of this survey, allowing daylight to penetrate many areas of the barn. There is an intermediate floor which protects parts of the ground floor from light spill and the worst of the weather.



Fig 4: The stone barn is 1.5 storeys.

This photo taken facing northeast on 20th June 2025.



Fig 5: The roof is unlined corrugated metal.

This photo taken 20th June 2025.



Fig 6: Part of the roof has blown off, allowing daylight to penetrate the upper floor of the barn. The intermediate floor prevents light spill into the ground floor.

This photo taken on 20th June 2025.

Attached to the southern face of the barn is a single storey garage which also has a corrugated metal roof. The garage acts as a link between the barn and Long Cottage at the southern end of the site, which is to be retained unaltered (and so was not included in surveys).



Fig 7: There is a single storey garage which links the barn to Long Cottage.

This photo taken facing east on 20th June 2025.

There was no internal access to the garage building but it was found to be well sealed externally.

At the northern end of the stone barn is a single storey corrugated metal lean-to which has a mono-pitch roof. In this part of the building the corrugated metal roof is lined with bitumen felt.



Fig 8: There is a single storey corrugated metal lean-to at the northern end of the barn.

This photo taken facing southeast on 20th June 2025.

This part of the building is open along its north face where a window is missing.



Fig 9: A missing window on the north face of the single storey lean-to.

This photo taken on 20th June 2025.

Bats

Roosting

Externally the barn was noted to support numerous crevice features in the stone walls which could be suitable for roosting bats. The unlined corrugated metal roof was considered less suitable for roosting bats but damaged windows and an area of the roof that is missing allow fly-in access and as the ground floor remains sheltered and dark, the building supports numerous opportunities for a range of bat species when roosting.

Internally an accumulation of c.50 bat droppings was found on the ground floor of the barn. A sample of the droppings was collected and sent for DNA analysis, which confirmed the presence of brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* bats.



Fig 10: Approximately 50 brown long-eared bat droppings were found on the ground floor of the barn on 20th June 2025.

Emergence Survey – 30th July 2025

During this survey no bats were recorded emerging from or entering any part of the barn.

Throughout the survey commuting and foraging was recorded over the surrounding area by common pipistrelle *P. pipistrellus* with occasional passes by soprano pipistrelle, serotine *Eptesicus serotinus* and noctule *Nyctalus noctula*.

Full results of this survey are set out in Appendix 2.

Emergence Survey – 20th August 2025

During this survey one brown long-eared bat was recorded entering the barn through a window in the south facing gable end wall at 2135. The bat was then seen flying within the barn for several minutes.



Fig 11: One brown long-eared bat was recorded entering the barn through this window on 20th August 2025.

Commuting and foraging over the road outside the barn was recorded by common pipistrelle throughout the survey with occasional passes by soprano pipistrelle, noctule, serotine and *Myotis* sp. bats also recorded.

Full results of this survey are set out in Appendix 3.

Emergence Survey – 9th September 2025

During this survey no bats were recorded emerging from or entering any part of the barn.

Commuting and foraging over the road outside the barn was recorded by common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, serotine, noctule and long-eared bats.

Full results of this survey are set out in Appendix 4.

Commuting and Foraging

Bats (common pipistrelle in particular) were recorded foraging over the site and surrounds during emergence surveys carried out at this site in July, August and September 2025. The survey results didn't identify any pipistrelle bat roosts within the site boundaries but it is likely (as activity by common pipistrelle bats was

recorded throughout all surveys) that there is a roost of this species quite close to the site. North Street and the gardens to the east of the barn are used by bats when commuting and foraging through this urban landscape.

Badgers

No sett entrances were found within the site boundaries and no other evidence of badgers (latrines, snuffles holes or badger hairs caught on vegetation or fences) was noted. The site supports suitable habitat for badgers to use when commuting and foraging but potential for badgers at this location is limited as the site is surrounded by residential development. Badgers could move through the site at night but it is unlikely that this location would be chosen for sett construction due to high levels of human activity immediately adjacent with little protection from disturbance.

Great Crested Newt

There is some suitable terrestrial habitat for great crested newts within the site boundaries but a review of OS Maps has not identified any ponds or waterbodies within 500m of the site which are not separated from it by barriers to dispersal, including urban development in the centre of Mere.

As a result of the above, the site is not considered suitable to support great crested newts as it lacks connectivity to suitable breeding habitat for this species.

Reptiles

The garden of the property provides some suitable habitat for reptile species such as slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and grass snake *Natrix helvetica* but there is limited connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat due to the urban location of this site.

Nesting Birds

The small area of yew planting provides suitable habitat for nesting birds between March and August (inclusive).

There was no evidence of birds nesting in or on the barn during surveys carried out between July and September 2025 but the building could be used for this purpose between March and September (inclusive).

Other Species

Hedgehog

A hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* was recorded commuting through the site during all three emergence surveys at this site and neighbours reported that hedgehogs are regularly active in the gardens in this part of Mere.

LEGISLATION

Bats

Bats are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or handle a bat;
- Possess a bat (whether alive or dead);
- Disturb a roosting bat; or
- Sell (or offer for sale) a bat (without an appropriate licence).

In addition, it is an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost, whether it is currently in use or not.

Where bats are present within a feature or structure on a development site in England, a licence may be granted by Natural England for works to alter or remove the roost. Licence applications can only be made once full planning permission has been granted and a suitable mitigation strategy (set out in a detailed Method Statement) forms an essential part of this application process. Works are likely to be seasonally restricted and must be carried out in accordance with the Method Statement agreed with Natural England.

Reptiles

All native reptile species are protected against intentional or reckless killing or injury by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act.

The habitat of the four common species of reptile (common lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, slow worm, adder *Vipera berus* and grass snake) does not receive additional protection.

Nesting Birds

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 protects bird species in the UK and makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird;

- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Other offences under this legislation relate to taking and possessing specimens or the eggs of wild birds.

Hedgehog

Hedgehogs are a Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) and should, as such, be conserved through the planning process. Hedgehogs would also fall under the provisions of the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996, which prevents certain cruel acts against wild mammals.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Habitats

The on-site habitats are all common and have been managed as part of an amenity garden in an urban area and as such they are not intrinsically ecologically valuable, but they do provide suitable habitat for some protected species, as set out below.

Biodiversity Net Gain

The Biodiversity Net Gain Metric is submitted as a separate document and confirms that there will be a shortfall of 0.02 On-site Habitat Units as a result of the proposals for the development of this site. It is proposed to address this shortfall at a later stage of the planning process through the standard Biodiversity Net Gain planning condition.

Bats

Roosting

A building inspection survey and emergence surveys of the barn at North Street have confirmed a night roost of low numbers of brown long-eared bats in the ground floor of the barn.

The roost will be destroyed when the barn is converted and in order to proceed lawfully, initial conversion work will require a licence from Natural England. An application to Natural England for a licence can be made once full planning permission has been granted and all conditions relating to wildlife discharged. Under the terms of the licence, and to maintain the Favourable Conservation Status of bats at the site, works to strip roof materials, intermediate floor and any other areas of the building where bats could be seeking shelter will need to be carried out by hand under ecological supervision. Materials will be carefully removed by hand and will be lifted, not rolled, to prevent crushing any bats which may be present beneath. All materials will then be checked on all surfaces for bats before stacking or throwing.

Any bats that are found will be caught by the supervising ecologist and placed in a Schwegler 2F bat box (or suitable equivalent) which will be installed in a quiet area of the site, away from disturbance by construction works.

The roosts at this site are of low conservation significance (Figure 4, Bat Mitigation Guidelines) and so works can be carried out at any time of the year, but not when daytime temperatures are below 8°C, in heavy rain or strong winds.

Mitigation

The site will need to continue to provide roosting opportunities for brown long-eared bats on completion of works. A dedicated roost space will be created in the new dwelling, as shown in Fig 12 and 13 below. The bat loft will be c.3m x 2m with a height to the ridge of c.1m.

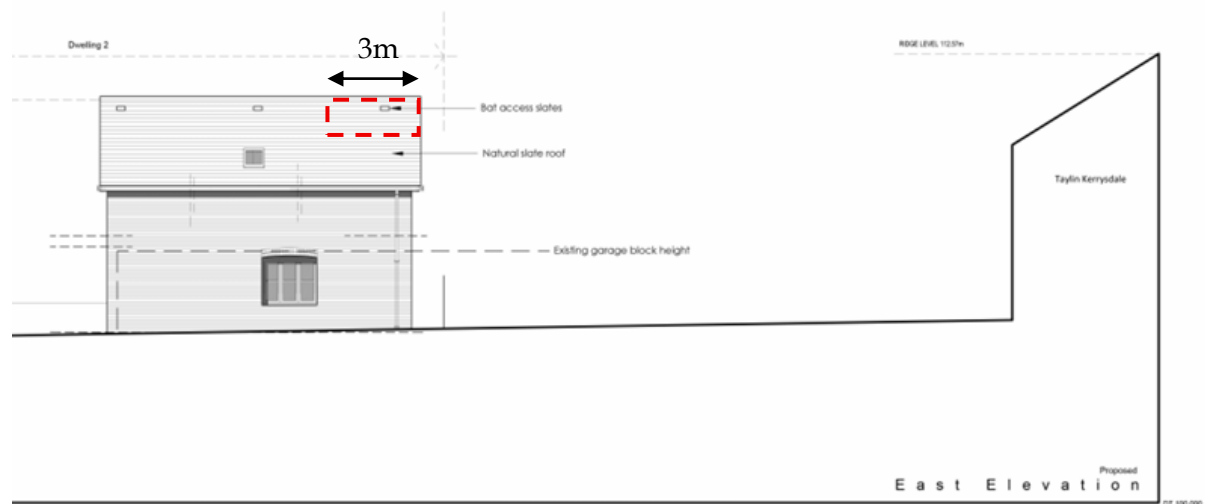


Fig 12: A bat loft will be provided at the northern end of the new dwelling at North Street.

 Approximate area of bat loft (not to scale)

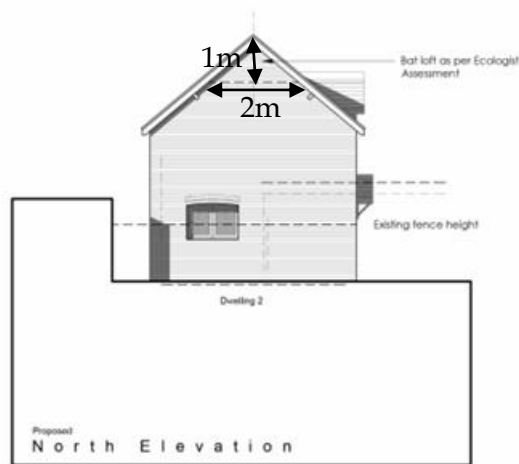


Fig 13: The bat loft will be in the new dwelling and will have a height to the ridge of c.1m.

Access to the new bat loft will be through an access slate installed on the eastern face of the roof of the new dwelling. The roof in the bat loft area will be lined with a bat-friendly membrane or with bitumen roofing felt.

Commuting and Foraging

The site is used by bats when commuting and foraging and has some connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat for this purpose in the surroundings.

The proposals for the site include garden planting and this will retain some connectivity and foraging resource for bats as they move through this part of Mere.

Lighting is to be kept to a minimum and will not be allowed to shine onto roost access points. Where external lighting is required for the purposes of safety or security, this will comply with ILP Guidance Note 8. Where required, external lighting will be installed on the walls of the new house to the following specification:

- LED luminaires with a warm white (<2700 kelvin) spectrum
- Peak wavelength higher than 550nm
- External lighting will use motion sensors and be set to a short timer (c.1 minute)
- Luminaires with an upward light ration of 0% will be used.

Badgers and Hedgehogs

No badger setts or other evidence of badgers such as snuffle holes, latrines or pathways was found but badgers could commute through the site on occasion. Hedgehogs have been observed commuting and foraging through the site during emergence surveys carried out in July, August and September 2025. The following steps should be taken to avoid accidental harm to animals during construction works:

- Any trenches that have to be left open overnight must be adapted so that any animal that falls into it is able to escape, either by leaving a gradient at one end, or placing a structure (such as a plank of wood) in the trench to allow animals to climb out;
- Drainage or other pipework should be sealed at both ends overnight; and
- Anything that may present a fire or other hazard (eg. stored chemicals) should be kept securely locked and made inaccessible to wild animals moving around the site at night.

In addition, to allow hedgehogs to continue to pass through the site at night time, new boundary fences must include a 12cm x 12cm gap at the base to ensure hedgehogs can continue to move through the site unimpeded.

Reptiles

The site supports small areas of habitat that are suitable for common reptile species such as slow worm and grass snake. No further survey work has been carried out for these species as impacts on potentially suitable reptile habitat will be temporary and on completion of construction and landscaping works the site will continue to provide some habitat for reptiles and connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat for reptiles will be retained.

To protect individual animals from harm during construction, the following precautionary working methods should be adopted.

Precautionary Working Methods

April – September (Inclusive)

Where site works are to be carried out over the spring and summer months, when reptiles are active and could be present within the garden habitat in the construction area, the following approach to site preparation is recommended in order to avoid negative impacts on them.

Prior to any works commencing, and before any delivery of materials for the works, all vegetation in the construction area should be progressively mown to gradually reduce the length and density of the vegetation on site. The final cut should be as close to the ground as possible without scouring. Progressive mowing carried out over several days will encourage any reptiles and amphibians present to move out of the development area into surrounding retained habitat. Once the vegetation has been mown to ground level it must be kept close mown until works on site are complete. If the vegetation is allowed to re-grow reptiles may move back onto the development site and a progressive mowing regime should be reinstated to prevent harm to animals that have returned.

October – March (Inclusive)

The root system of the yew planting is suitable for reptiles to use over the winter hibernation period. The roots must be removed outside the winter hibernation period in order to avoid harm or disturbance.

Nesting Birds

The yew planting is suitable for use by nesting birds and, although no nests were confirmed in the barn in 2025, it provides suitable opportunities for a range of species when building nests. Given the protection afforded to all breeding birds, their nests, eggs and young, where areas of habitat are to be removed it is strongly

recommended that this work should be undertaken between October and February, inclusive, outside of the main bird breeding season.

During this period vegetation should be cut down to ground level, using hand-held mechanised tools, and the arisings removed from the site. Should this seasonal constraint prove not to be practicable, then suitable surveys for active nests should be undertaken of any vegetation which is to be cleared during the nesting bird season (March to August, inclusive). These surveys should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the start of any works. If any active nest or nest under construction is found, then a buffer zone of at least 5m (with distance dependent upon species and location) should be created around the nest and maintained until all chicks have fledged. Once the fledglings are no longer dependent upon the nest, works can then re-commence.

It should be noted that significant delays can result to works being undertaken during the breeding bird season and, as such, it is strongly recommended that vegetation clearance works, where possible, are completed during the winter months.

REFERENCES

www.magic.defra.gov.uk

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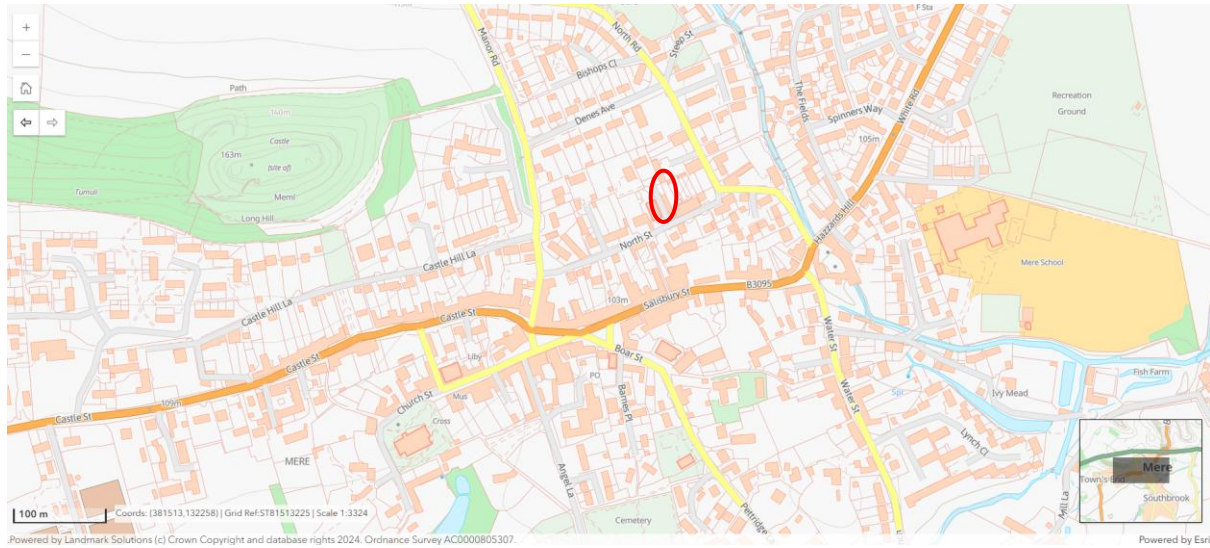
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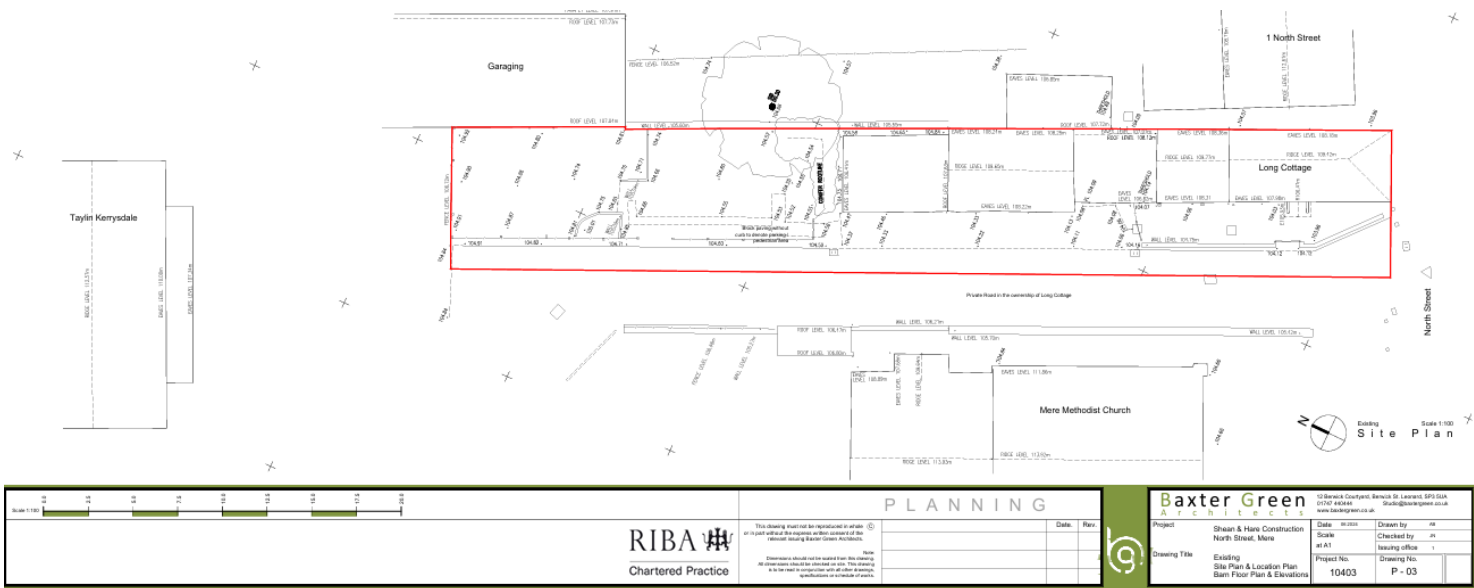
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APPENDIX 1: SITE MAPS





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10m 1:100

RIBA 
Chartered Practice

PLANNING

Date	Rev

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Information should not be used for any other purpose than that for which it was intended or for which it was prepared.

Baxter Green
Architects

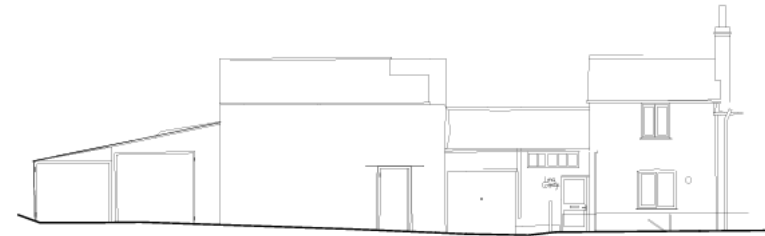
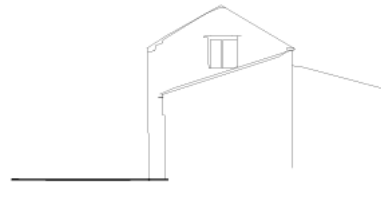
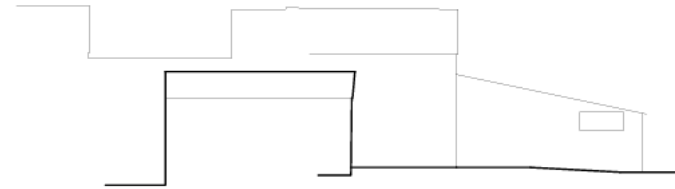
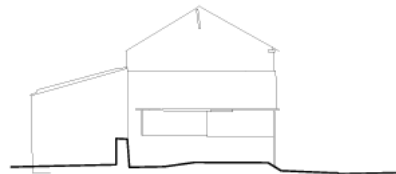
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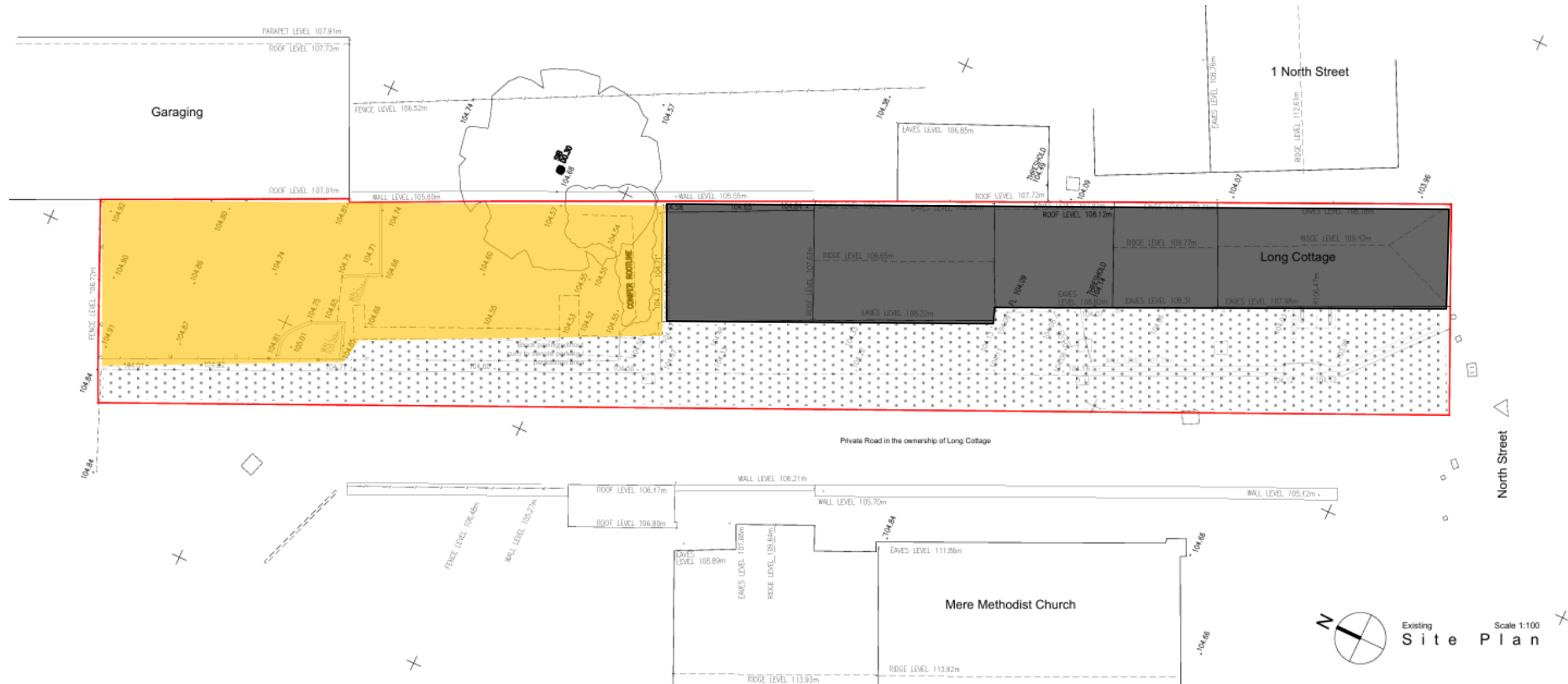
Date	Drawn by	Checked by
10/10/2020	MS	MS

Project No.	Drawing No.
10403	P-03

12 Barkway Court, Barkway, St. Lawrence, SP9 6LH
01753 604441
baxtergreen@bt.com
www.baxtergreen.co.uk



Habitat Map



Key

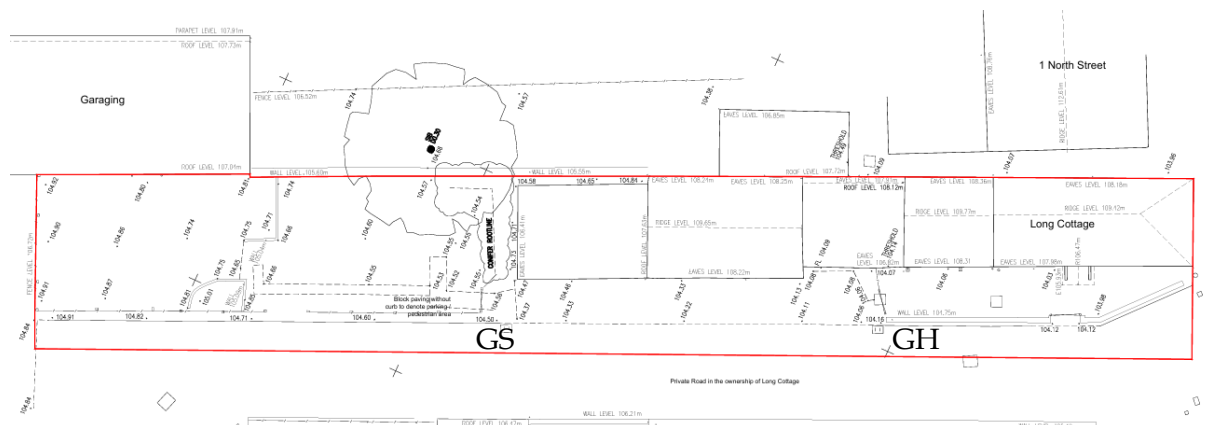
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|--|---|
| Site boundary | Hard standing |
| Vegetated garden | Buildings |



Site Proposals



APPENDIX 2: EMERGENCE SURVEY 30TH JULY 2025



stark ecology ltd

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: Barn at North Street, Mere Date: 30/07/25

Weather Conditions: 30% cloud, no rain, wind B1

Max Temp: 19°C

Min Temp: 17.4°C

Sunset Time: 2058

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2043

Survey Ends: 2228

Surveyor: GS

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Nightfox Whisker

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2121		45 pip	Foraging over garden to the east
2134		45 pip	Commuting along the road outside the barn
2153		45 pip	Commuting along road GH to GS
2156		45 pip	Commuting along road GS to GH
2201		55 pip	Commuting along road GH to GS
2203		45 pip	Commuting along road GH to GS
2213		Serotine	Faint calls HnS
2224		45 pip	Commuting along road GH to GS

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: Barn at North Street, Mere Date: 30/07/25

Weather Conditions: 30% cloud, no rain, wind B1

Max Temp: 19°C

Min Temp: 17.4°C

Sunset Time: 2058

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2043

Survey Ends: 2228

Surveyor: GH

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Elekon Batscanner

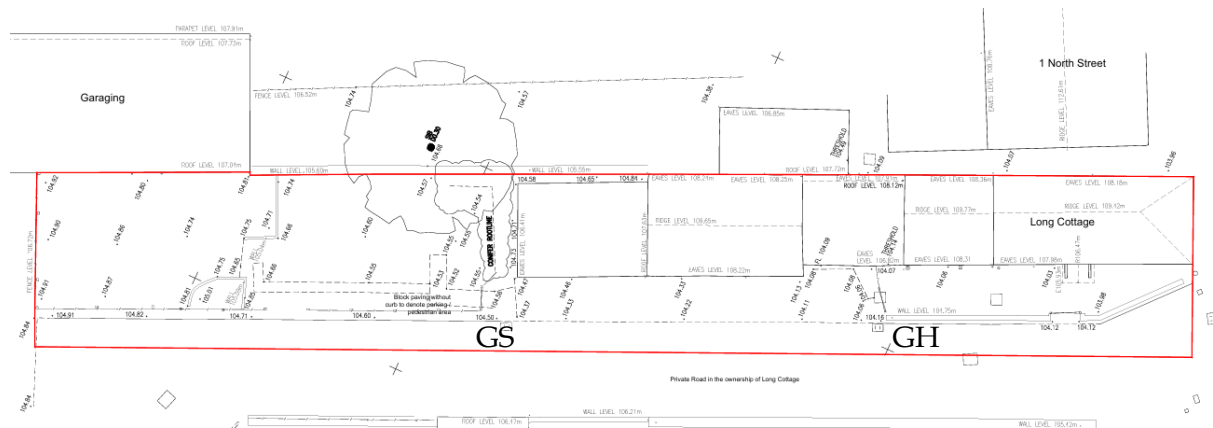
Stereo

Arc PixFra

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2119		45 pip	Arrived on site from the south
2121		45 pip	Foraging over road
2123		45 pip	2 bats foraging over garden to the east
2126		45 pip	2 bats foraging ongoing
2127		Noctule	High over site HnS
2133		Myotis sp.	Commuting past chapel to the west
2135		45 pip	2 bats still foraging to east of barn
2139		45 pip	Foraging HnS until 2153
2154		Nyctalus	Brief call HnS
2156		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2159		45 pip	Commuting along the road
2200		45 pip	Commuting along the road
2201		45 + 55 pip	HnS
2202		45 pip	HnS
2203		45 pip	GnS

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2209		45 pip	HnS
2213		Serotine	HnS
2224		45 pip	2 bats foraging above the barn
2227		45 pip	Foraging above barn

APPENDIX 3: EMERGENCE SURVEY 20TH AUGUST 2025



Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: Barn at North Street, Mere

Date: 20/08/25

Weather Conditions: 0% cloud, no rain, wind B1

Max Temp: 17.8°C

Min Temp: 13.3°C

Sunset Time: 2020

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2005

Survey Ends: 2150

Surveyor: GS

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Nightfox Whisker

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2042		45 pip	Foraging over garden to east of barn
2044		45 pip	Foraging over garden to east of barn
2047		45 pip	Foraging over road and lawn to north of barn
2051		45 pip	Commuting east to west over barn
2057		45 pip	Commuting east to west over barn
2100		45 pip	Foraging around silver birch in adjacent garden
2104		45 pip	Foraging around silver birch in adjacent garden

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2107		Noctule	Faint calls HnS
2110		Noctule	Faint calls HnS
2119		45 pip	HnS foraging over gardens
2123		45 pip	Commuting along road GS to GH
2124		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2129		45 pip	Commuting GH to GS along road
2134		BLE	Loud call HnS

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: Barn at North Street, Mere

Date: 20/08/25

Weather Conditions: 0% cloud, no rain, wind B1

Max Temp: 17.8°C

Min Temp: 13.3°C

Sunset Time: 2020

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 2005

Survey Ends: 2150

Surveyor: GH

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

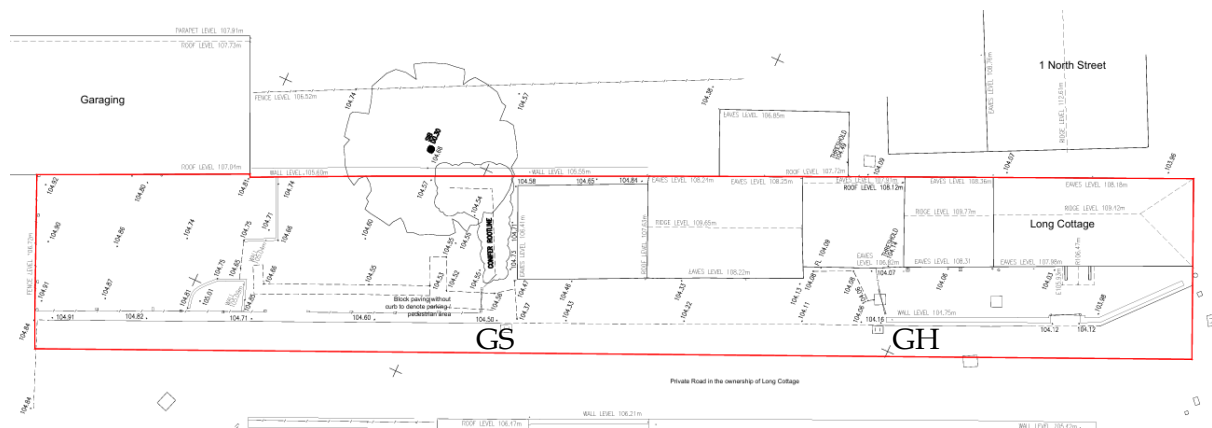
Elekon Batscanner
Stereo

Arc PixFra

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2042		45 pip	Arrived on site from the south
2045		Pip	Foraging HnS
2100		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2104		45 pip	Distant call HnS
2107		Noctule	HnS
2110		Noctule	HnS
2112		45 pip	Commuting along street
2119		45 pip	Foraging up and down the street until 2131
2135	1	BLE	Circling around southern apex of the barn before entry then seen foraging inside the barn
2137		45 pip	Foraging HnS until 2148



APPENDIX 4: EMERGENCE SURVEY 9TH SEPTEMBER 2025



stark ecology ltd

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: Barn at North Lane, Mere

Date: 09/09/25

Weather Conditions: 100% cloud, light occasional rain, wind B1-2

Max Temp: 17.2°C

Min Temp: 16.7°C

Sunset Time: 1936

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 1921

Survey Ends: 2106

Surveyor: GS

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Nightfox Whisker

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
1956		45 pip	Commuting over roof of barn east to west
1957		55 pip	Commuting GH to GS along road
2002		45 pip	HnS
2003		45 pip	Foraging over road
2008		45 pip	Faint calls HnS
2036		45 pip	Faint calls HnS
2036		Noctule	HnS

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
2039		45 pip	Faint calls HnS
2042		45 pip	Faint calls HnS
2047		45 pip	Commuting HnS
2049		BLE	HnS
2052		45 pip	HnS

Survey Sheet – Bat Activity

Site Name: Barn at North Lane, Mere

Date: 09/09/25

Weather Conditions: 100% cloud, light occasional rain, wind B1-2

Max Temp: 17.2°C

Min Temp: 16.7°C

Sunset Time: 1936

Survey Type: Emergence

Survey Starts: 1921

Survey Ends: 2106

Surveyor: GH

Equipment:

EM Touch Pro 2

Elekon

Batscanner

Stereo

Arc PixFra

Time	Map Ref	Species	Activity
1942		45 pip	HnS (likely emerged from nearby property to the south)
1945		45 pip	HnS
1956		45 pip	Commuting along street
2000		45 pip	Foraging over road
2006		45 pip	Foraging over road
2017		Myotis sp.	HnS
2032		Serotine	Brief pass HnS
2041		45 pip	Foraging HnS
2045		45 pip	HnS
2051		45 pip	Social calls HnS
2052		45 + 55 pip	Foraging HnS
2058		45 pip	Social calls HnS